

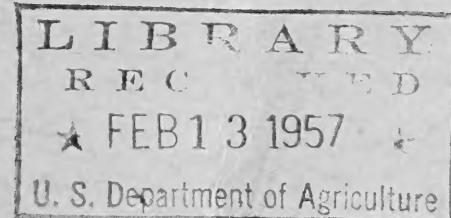
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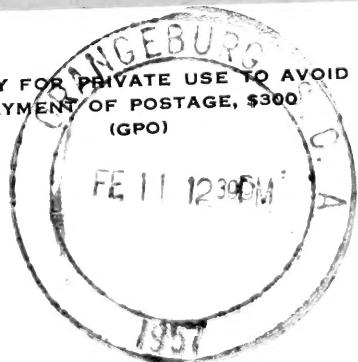
MONEY GROWS ON TREES

FROM
WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES
SAMUEL D. WATSON, Owner
P. O. Box 666
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA



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*Recommendations and Revised Prices
for this season on —*

PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES

(Subject to change without notice)

WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES

(2 Miles Southwest of City on Cordova Highway)

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Plant

Proven

Pecanwood

Pecanrees

Promote
Permanent
Productive
Prosperity

SUMMARY OF PLANTING DIRECTIONS

1. Clear land of stalks of weeds, and stake off holes at least 25 or 30 feet apart for home plantings, or 60 to 70 feet apart for permanent orchards.
2. Dig holes approximately 36" deep, and 12 to 24" wide, BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES.
3. MIX THOROUGHLY with soil of good quality one or both of the following, and have ready by each hole for use: 5 lbs. ground Cow or Sheep Manure (5 qts.) or 2 lbs. (1 qt.) our Favored Pecan Fertilizer, 5-10-10 analysis. (We sell both fertilizers.)
4. THOROUGHLY REDAMPEN ROOTS OF TREES IN BALE IMMEDIATELY AFTER ARRIVAL OF TREES.
5. Take out one tree at a time from bale, set in hole so ground level (meeting place of "gray" and "brown" bark) is 4 to 6" below ground level of edge of hole.
6. Shovel in soil and fertilizer in hole about the roots, adding water generously as soil is placed in hole. Tamp lightly with shovel handle to mix up thick mud without damaging roots. Continue until all of BROWN portion of root-bark is covered, leaving tree in shallow basin.
7. WRAP TREE TRUNK WITH PAPER FROM GROUND LEVEL TO NEAR TOP OF TREE. BIND WELL WITH CORD, WRAPPED IN SPIRAL DIRECTION, AND TIE SECURELY. (We can do this for you for 25c in addition to cost of tree.) KEEP TRUNK WRAPPED TWO YEARS.
8. Keep down all weeds and grass for 3 feet in every direction from tree, and water well once or twice a week until frost.
9. KEEP FIRE AWAY FROM TREES, and protect them against bruising or breaking. If insects eat leaves, spray occasionally with "Red Arrow", Calcium Arsenate and Lime, or Cotton Dust, according to manufacturer's recommendations.
10. Promote rapid and sturdy growth of trees in every reasonable way, remembering that it takes a large tree to mature large crops.

SOME ASPECTS OF PLANTING AND CULTURE OF PECAN TREES

THE SOUTHERN PECAN TREE is one of the finest combinations of beauty, strength and profitable productivity in the entire world. It grows strong, tall, and shapely, with graceful arches, leafing out fully in hot June and retaining its foliage until well into Fall, when heavy crops of delicious nuts may be harvested. Indeed, this tree offers the ultimate in a

combination of shade and fruit! Deeply rooted, it offers heavy resistance to the winds; and one might well say, when once a tree is well established, "It lives forever." About 150 years ago, Thomas Jefferson gave George Washington some Pecans which he planted at Mount Vernon. Many of these trees are still living and producing pecans! (We've seen them.) And foresters tell us that there are pecan trees now producing in the rich delta of the Mississippi that were bearing nuts when Columbus landed in America! (But we weren't there when he landed.)

PECAN PRODUCTION ties in well with farm activities. Besides the beautiful shade the trees afford, they may be mutually beneficial in poultry, cattle, and hog raising. Pecans may be interplanted with peaches, pears, plums, or other fruits, and if the fruit-trees should become unproductive, they may be removed. Pecan orchards may be successfully interplanted with cotton, corn, or truck, and only a strip may be left for the trees, gradually widening the cultivated tree strips as the trees grow. Pecan growing can be a profitable, permanent business, and a farmer can "grow into it" with a very small loss of land while the trees are reaching commercial productivity. Large pecan orchards can be handled with a minimum of labor and expense by use of machinery to cultivate and to aid in harvesting the crops of nuts. We often shake down 1,000 to 4,000 lbs. of pecans per day with our tractor-operated "pecan tree shaker," a machine that costs about \$135.00. And workers love to help pick up nuts. All orchard acreage may be well utilized for winter grazing to excellent advantage by proper use of legumes and grasses. And pecan trees may be planted in permanent pasture, provided they are temporarily shielded from stock the first few years. The pecan is the ideal tree to aid in the permanent solid growth of real estate subdivisions.

ADAPTATION as a shade tree is practically universal throughout the U. S., but for production of nuts the Southern pecan tree requires temperate to warm climate and fairly long growing season with medium rainfall. Generally, it can be said that it will produce nuts in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and states southward and westward, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

SOILS best suited are mildly acid, fertile, fairly well-drained, fairly high in organic content, and with some clay subsoil, which should be well-drained. Organic content of soil may be improved by use of cover crops and manure. Generally, good cotton land will produce good pecans. Avoid extremely sandy soils with no "bottom" (clay subsoil); also avoid gummy, low-lying lands usually or often under water or continually boggy, where water table comes nearer than 30" to top of soil; and avoid "new-ground" for first few years after clearing on account of termites or "root-lice", which can kill trees through eating away roots. Apply little or no lime, so that pH is kept to 6.0 or less, to avoid "rosette" or zinc starvation symptoms. Pecans are close kin to hickories and "pig-nuts" or swamp pecans, and where these thrive, pecans can usually be grown successfully. They are native to the "second bottoms" of the Lower Mississippi and its tributaries, on lands that are subject to occasional overflow. We know of no nut tree that can adapt its root system to the soil in which it grows as well as can the pecan; in deep sandy soils it has a very long tap-root, but in soils underlaid with a "hardpan" the roots will "lock on" in the hard clay. In case of a high water table, the tap-root will penetrate to the excessively wet soil, and stop, as it does not like "wet feet."

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING. IN HOME PLANTINGS, where shade is of equal or greater importance than fruit production, trees may

be spaced 25 or 30 feet apart. Care should be taken to avoid planting near large trees or large growing shrubs, which will sap much of soil moisture from the young trees. Also, pecans demand a great deal of sunlight for proper development and regular production. Some excellent locations around the homesite are: in front of the home, on either or both sides of walk; near the drive, affording pleasant parking shade in summer; a semi-circular drive, or a double avenue in case of a large estate.. Plantings about the western side of the home afford maximum protection from afternoon sun; and other good places are in chicken-yards, dog-yards, or spaced throughout gardens. Flower-beds may be planted around base of trees, and this appears to be an ideal method to insure adequate fertility and water, as the "mistress" of the home is usually sure to care for her flowers, while the "mister" is out buttering the family bread.

ORCHARD SITE LAND should be thoroughly plowed or disked, then harrowed, so that there is no danger from fire, and laying out of rows will be much easier. Trees may be spaced at least 60 x 60 feet, which will take 14 trees per acre in equilateral triangles, or 12 per acre if planted in squares. If land is very fertile, plant 70 x 70 feet, which will take 10 per acre in triangles, or 9 per acre in squares. Trees may be planted along field or property lines, or may be aligned along both sides of roads or lanes, allowing about 20 feet for limb spread. They make excellent productive windbreaks for large fields, and beautiful approaches to a homesite or other place of natural interest. If land is rolling, and terraced, trees may be planted on terrace beds to good advantage, thus permanently marking out terraces, and affording a means of assisting in anchoring the soil against water or wind erosion.

DIG HOLES BEFORE ARRIVAL OF TREES whenever possible, so that they may be planted with least possible delay. Holes should be approximately 36" deep. Width of holes depends on actual size of trees. Small trees, 2-3 feet, may be planted in post-holes 12 to 15" wide, but larger trees, 5-6 to 7-8 feet, require a little wider holes, up to 20 or 24" wide. The general rule should be to dig the holes sufficiently wide to allow lateral or side roots to be spread out naturally. A good plan is to dig holes with an ordinary post-hole digger, using a sharpened heavy piece of steel axle or sharpened pipe or "crow-bar" to soften the hole when clay is reached in the digging. Then the "post-hole" may be easily widened with ordinary shovel to the size desired. In digging, it is suggested that the topsoil be laid on a separate pile from clay, as it is preferable to use topsoil only in replanting. Mix topsoil thoroughly with 5 lbs. ground commercial cow or sheep manure (5 qts.) for planting each tree. In case ground manure is not available, pre-mix with soil 2 lbs. (1 qt.) our Favored 5-10-10 Pecan and Fruit Tree Fertilizer. This fertilizer contains more food value than does the manure, but it is extremely important to keep trees well watered and weeded if the "commercial" fertilizer is used. Use both animal manure and commercial fertilizers for best results, if trees are kept well watered and well weeded.

IMMEDIATELY UPON ARRIVAL OF TREES, thoroughly redampen the roots by punching hole in bale of trees just above the roots and pouring water into the package, allowing it to run downward. Avoid exposure of roots to direct sunlight or extreme (freezing) cold or to heat, and plant as soon as possible.

PLANTING should be done by taking out one tree at a time. In planting an orchard of some size we usually employ several 50-gallon barrels filled with water, and place them on truck or wagon, some trees being

placed in ONE barrel. This affords double advantage of minimum exposure of trees to drying winds and air, and plenty of water for planting process. Set tree in the hole so that the original ground level (where brownish "root bark" and grayish "trunk bark" meet) is about 6" below the level of the edge of hole. Shovel in the mixed topsoil and fertilizer, reasonably free of trash, and add water; then more soil, more water, tamping gently with shovel handle to work up thick mud without damaging the roots. Continue this until original root level is reached with mud, and finally sprinkle a little unwatered soil on top, leaving tree in a shallow basin, to aid in catching water. Keep this basin open.

WRAP THE TRUNK OF EACH TREE JUST BEFORE OR JUST AFTER PLANTING, using heavy paper (or we can wrap for you at the moderate cost of 25c per tree). The paper which comes around the bale of trees shipped from us is especially useful for this purpose. Cut paper into long strips about 4" wide, using heavy scissors or very sharp knife. Then, remove a little soil (about 1") from about base of tree, and bind this paper around the tree, bringing it upwards spirally around tree to within a few inches of top of tree, and then tear off. Bind wrapping in place near the upper end with cotton cord or binder twine, and wind it DOWN the tree in spiral direction, CROSSING paper spiral, until just above ground level; then tie cord to itself, keeping paper firmly attached to tree.

KEEP TREE TRUNK WRAPPED TWO YEARS, or until tree makes strong terminal shoot growth. This is protection against the destructive "flat-head borer"; it prevents growth of side-shoots, thus heading the tree out higher; it insulates tree against extremes of heat and cold, and protects trunk against rabbit bites. When finally wrapping is removed, or after it has rotted off, spray tree trunk with Volck or other scalecide, or simply scrub with fish oil soap or heavy Octagon Soap water mixture to remove any scale insects present.

FERTILIZE WITH OUR FAVORED PECAN AND FRUIT TREE 5-10-10 FERTILIZER during the late winter after first growing season. One method is to punch several holes about 10 or 12" deep with steel crowbar or pipe about 10" from tree, and partly fill each hole with our Favored Pecan Fertilizer, using 1 qt. (2 lbs.) for each year since tree has been set in field, as a general rule, and punch holes as far out as limbs have spread. Or, fertilizer may be spread on top of ground and then spaded in, care being taken to avoid contact of fertilizer with trunk or main root of tree. However, this method will encourage growth of weeds and grass, and will necessitate more cultivation than will "plugging," described above.

WATERING TREES in dry seasons after planting, beginning in mid-March and continuing until September, promotes more growth of trees. It is especially necessary in case of the larger sizes of trees or in case of very light, porous, sandy lands. Dishwater, septic outlets or other home waste water is usually fine for trees. In newly planted orchards where watering is impractical, large pasteboard boxes or several thicknesses of newspaper may be flattened out and placed around the base of tree, with just enough soil placed on edges to prevent blowing away, the cardboard being arranged to cup or funnel water in toward the tree. Thus, abundant water is allowed to pass to tree in case of normal rainfall, and a minimum of weed-pulling is necessary. Where mulching is used in this way, be sure to fertilize early and well.

PROTECT AND (IF NOT MULCHED AS ABOVE SUGGESTED) CULTIVATE THE TREES. It is a good idea to set 3 small posts or slabs around each tree to avoid breakage from plow "singletree" or livestock. Where

stock are allowed to graze around trees, wire may be placed around the trees so that leaves are protected, until trees grow above reach of stock. After that time, cattle ranging under trees in growing season will keep ALL low-growing twigs and foliage very effectively pruned off, as they will eat all leaves within reach.

ONE PRACTICAL METHOD OF PROTECTION from mule or tractor cultivation injury in a field is to stick a long piece of lumber "edging" across the tree at an angle, pointed "DOWN" tree row, and drive well into ground. Then drive another piece of edging in similar manner on opposite side of tree, point in opposite direction, or "UP" the row; then tie or bind both pieces of edging and tree together, just where they cross. No mule or tractor driver is apt to risk impaling himself on this "lance" of edging, and if it is sufficiently long, it will be out of reach, anyhow. Crop rows may then be lined up parallel to the tree rows.

REGULAR CULTIVATION BY HOEING OR PLOWING is essential, unless growth of other plants is prohibited by some other method. Abundant amounts of well-rotted stable manure or preferably chicken manure may be placed in a wide band not closer than 6" from base of tree, beginning several days after trees are planted, and may be re-applied at one-month intervals from March 20 to July 1.

SOME TREES MAY BEGIN TO BEAR PECANS 1 to 3 years after planting, depending on size and variety of tree. In general, we prefer medium sized trees, from 4 to 7 feet high. However, one may spread his money over a wider area by use of smaller trees, and choice of size is a matter of individual preference. Very large sized trees can be planted successfully, but generally speaking, large trees require large care, especially as to watering, weeding, and cultivating. We prune or "cut back" the larger sizes here at the nursery unless requested otherwise, as we believe it to be very beneficial. Small and medium sizes can often grow without cutting back. Generally speaking, the 7-8, 8-10, and 10-12 ft. sizes should be used only where soil moisture, organic content, and other conditions are ideal, or where they may be artificially supplied, as around a homesite. Although watering all sizes is very beneficial, especially the first year or two, it is supremely necessary to "pet" the larger trees, watering them March to September once or twice a week. After all, the grower plants the framework on which he hopes to build a productive, strong, big tree, with God's help—and he should strive at all times to promote the rapid growth by every reasonable means, and it is well to think of "tree building" rather than "first nuts."

HOWEVER, PROFITABLE BEARING IS YOUR GOAL, and that depends on GOOD TREES, OF GOOD VARIETY, PLANTED RIGHT, "THE MAN," and "THE LAND." It is possible to bring pecan trees into profitable bearing in 7 to 10 years. Properly set with good healthy trees, and properly maintained, your orchard may be productive INDEFINITELY.

ESPECIALLY FOR HOME PLANTINGS, SEVERAL VARIETIES may be planted to insure a good crop every year, as some varieties tend to fruit heavier some years than others. We can choose your varieties for you if you like, provided you give us a description of the soil and surroundings. We harvested and sold at wholesale prices, in the Fall of 1946, from 7½ acres, 7,325 lbs. of high quality pecans, which brought \$3,541.17 "orchard run." (Actually, Mrs. Watson harvested 8,250 lbs. one year during World War II.) These 105 trees, grown in our nurseries, lived 100% when planted in 1926. After producing many excellent crops of pecans, this place was formed into the Glen Gloria Subdivision, and is a very beautiful suburb

of our city. This orchard, planted to several good varieties, is LIVING PROOF THAT IT PAYS TO PLANT GOOD TREES OF PROVEN VARIETIES, ON GOOD LAND, AND TO TAKE CARE OF THEM. Many other pecan orchards have been subdivided to make very beautiful and profitable developments.

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED VARIETIES, in view of our 47 years practical experience, are: STUART, GLORIA GRANDE, AND DESIRABLE. However, all the following have distinct merit:

STUART is the standard Southern pecan variety. It is widely adapted to soil and climatic conditions. Does not require spraying for "scab" fungus disease (also miscalled "scale") and is generally well thought of by growers and buyers. Though it bears first crops somewhat later than some others, it tends to be a regular, consistent producer of large, medium soft-shelled, good quality nuts. Size of selected nuts about $1\frac{3}{4}$ " long by 1" in diameter, rather "barrel-shaped" in general, and run about 45 per pound. The most widely planted popular variety in the South, this variety starts leafing out later than most others, which may make it safer to plant somewhat late in season than others. Also, Stuart stood the freak cold snap in March 1955 better than many others. Tree is rather upright in habit of growth, has dark green foliage, medium to large leaves. May need a "pollenizer" some years.

GLORIA GRANDE was discovered in Orangeburg County about 1920 by Mr. Whitefield W. Watson, the owner's father, who was an outstanding pecan pioneer. It closely resembles the STUART, but has many qualities that are superior to that variety. It is larger, though of similar shape, but selected nuts sometimes weigh 33 per pound. GLORIA GRANDE is a very heavy bearer of male pollen, and it is shed about right time for the Stuart variety. The kernel is higher in oil and protein content, and shells out better than the Stuart, although of a shade more golden color. Many growers prefer it to Stuart, and report that it outyields Stuart consistently. It makes an ideal variety to use with Stuart in the orchard, as most pecan buyers class them as extra large Stuart nuts. Also, it is scab-resistant, and ripens at the same time as Stuart, so that if harvest crews happen to gather them along with Stuart, no great harm would be done in mixing the two, except that GLORIA GRANDE should usually command a higher market price. WE OFFER THIS EXCELLENT VARIETY AS ONE THAT HAS FULLY PROVED ITSELF AND OF WHICH WE ARE PROUD. (Our supply of Gloria Grande Trees is very limited.)

DESIRABLE is somewhat new in our part of the South, but has been outstandingly successful in Georgia Alabama and Mississippi for the past 25 years. It produces nuts about size of Stuart, thinner-shelled, and richer in oil content. BEGINS BEARING SOON AFTER PLANTING as a rule, and bears good quality regular crops, ripening a few days after Stuart. Very resistant to scab disease. An excellent cracking nut, of fine quality kernel. Nuts usually bring Stuart price or better on the market. Tree foliage is medium green, and makes a graceful, globe-shaped tree. It has been recommended in Georgia as a pollenizer. This variety is very "desirable" for shade and production purposes, and is paying off in our groves.

MASTERPIECE (also called "Mahan," "Mayhan," etc.) This variety is extremely prolific and very early-bearing, and sometimes sets nuts up to 7 per cluster, truly "giant" in size. It is often said to produce the "largest pecan in the world," and often sets branch-bending crops of these huge nuts. However, because of its tendency to set such heavy crops, it should be especially well-fed and should be planted where it can have adequate

moisture for the best use of the fertilizers applied to it (in abundance), especially potash and phosphoric acid. If planted on land that is too dry in character, or in especially dry seasons when crop is excessively heavy, the nuts may not be well-filled, or may be "shy" at the basal end. This nut closely resembles the "Schley" variety in shape, and has an extremely thin shell, medium to good quality kernel, and makes one of the most attractive nuts of all in the shell. Tree of very graceful shape. A very heavy producer of male pollen. Will "scab" somewhat, and should be given ample light and distance, should not be planted under too humid conditions, or over-fed with nitrogen after tree comes into good bearing. Requires ten days to two weeks longer growing season than Stuart variety, to mature crop.

SCHLEY variety produces extremely high quality nuts, full-meated and very thin-shelled. It ordinarily sets good crops of fruit, but many nuts fall prematurely or are poorly filled at harvest time because of attacks from "pecan scab" fungus organism. Good air drainage, afforded by being planted on a slope, preferably on poorer lands, often helps this variety to resist the disease. Also, planting adjacent to pavements or near brick or stone buildings which reflect heat and reduce the humidity, can minimize scab attacks. Another way is to plant trees along field borders, so that they afford good windbreaks, and so that trees receive maximum sunlight. Ordinarily, one Schley in a small home planting is enough, and it should be understood that the grower is taking a chance, as ordinarily this variety does produce good crops in dry seasons. Large plantings should be made only when the grower plans to spray with power spray outfit. Tree is globe-shaped, and has medium-green, graceful leaves.

CURTIS is very highly scab-resistant. It is most widely grown on the sandy soils of Northern Florida, where it originated, although it has been grown for many years in all parts of the South. It is a regular to very heavy producer of very fine quality, medium sized (a little smaller than Schley), very thin-shelled nuts, very attractive to shellers and housewives. It tends to be a very regular cropper, and will produce nuts on rather poor land and under rather adverse conditions, although it responds much better to good land and good care. Ripens about three weeks after Stuart. Foliage dark green, leaves fine, graceful, and produces a beautiful upright tree.

PLANT PECAN TREES FOR PLEASURE, FOR PROFIT, FOR PROTECTION. MONEY "GROWS" ON PECAN TREES — PLANT, FERTILIZE, CULTIVATE — TAKE CARE OF YOUR PECAN TREES, AND THEY WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU AND OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.

WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES

Two Miles Southwest of City on Cordova Highway

Orangeburg, S. C.

(See prices on last sheet)

CAPE FEAR variety was developed by the N. C. Agr. Experiment Station, where it has been tested successfully for many years. It is an early producer of extra high quality bright kerneled, thin-shelled pecans. This variety has been producing excellent crops of nuts for years at the Clemson Truck Experiment Station, Charleston, S. C., where it has matured fine crops of splendid quality nuts, under very humid conditions, which tend to make pecan "scab" worse than on upland or more arid conditions. This variety appears to show remarkably more resistance to "scab" than "Schley," and produces nuts of "Schley" quality and shell thinness. We are proud to offer a limited number of "Cape Fear" trees, and suggest that they may be used as an excellent preference for "Schley" variety.

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WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES
(2 mi. S.W. of Orangeburg, S. C., on Cordova Highway)
Telephone JE4-2127

FRUIT TREES

Peaches: \$1.00 each or \$10.00 per dozen.

Varieties: (In approximate ripening order.)
Red Haven, Tricgem, Hale Haven, Sunhigh,
Southland, Belle of Ga., Sullivan's Early
Elberta. (All yellow freestone except Belle
of Ga., which is white freestone.)

Plums: \$1.25 each or \$12.50 per dozen.

Varieties: Burbank, Damson, Bruce.

Pears: \$2.50 each or \$27.50 per dozen. (Large,
Branched tops.)

Varieties: Baldwin, Orient. (Both blight
resistant, good quality, juicy August pears)

Apples: \$2.00 each or \$20.00 per dozen. (Branched
tops.)

Varieties: Dbl. Red Delicious, Yellow
Delicious, Red Stayman, Lodi, Horse.

Figs: \$1.25 each or \$12.50 per dozen.

Varieties: Brown Celeste (Sugar), Brown
Turkey, Everbearing (Magnolia), Lemon.

Japanese Persimmons: \$2.00 each or \$22.50 per dozen.

Varieties: Tane Nashi, Fuyu Gaki. (Large-
fruited, usually seedless, semi-dwarf trees.)

Bunch Grapes: 65¢ each or \$7.00 per dozen.

Varieties: Concord, Seibels 1000 (blue),
Portland, Niagara (white), Delaware (pink).

Scuppernong Type Grapes: \$1.25 each or \$12.50 per doz.

Varieties: Old Fashioned (white), Thomas
(blue). (Heavily rooted, 3-year old plants.)

Chinese Chestnuts: 2-4 ft. \$1.50 each; 4-6 ft. \$2.00
each; 6 ft. up \$2.50 each. (Blight resistant,
early bearing, cold and drought resistant.)

Black Walnuts (Grafted): 5-6 ft. \$4.50 each or \$45.00
per dozen.

Varieties: Thomas "TREMENDOUS", Stabler "EZY-
SHELD."

1. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucosia* (L.)
2. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (L.)
3. *Leucosia* (Leucosia) *leucostoma* (L.)

1. *Leucosia* *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.) *leucosia* (L.)

10.1. *Leptodora* *leptophylla* (L.) *Leptodora*
Leptodora *leptophylla* L. *Leptodora* *leptophylla* L.
Leptodora *leptophylla* L. *Leptodora* *leptophylla* L.
Leptodora *leptophylla* L. *Leptodora* *leptophylla* L.

Section 001 of the 1994 PGS Project

1930-1931. The 1930-31 school year was the first year of the new school building.

and the people who have had some time down
in the country, are again and again
surprised at the change.

1945. 05. 26. 1600-1700. 1000 m. Estuaries and
coastal areas, 1000 m. S. S. S. 1000 m. S. S. S.
1000 m. S. S. S. 1000 m. S. S. S.

FLOWERING TREES

White Dogwood: 5-6 ft. \$3.50 each or \$35.00 per dozen.

PINK DOGWOOD (Grafted): 2-3 ft. \$3.00 each; 5-6 ft. \$6.00 each. (All our Dogwood trees are stocky, well-branched trees and extremely well rooted; all trunk-wrapped for safe planting.)

Purple Leaf Plum or Newport Plum: \$2.00 each.

Dbl. Flowering Peach: 5-6 ft. \$2.50 each or \$25.00 per dozen. (Very showy; blooms long-lasting.)

Varieties: White, Pink, Red.

SHADE TREES

Silver Maple: 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each; 6-7 ft. \$2.50 each; 7-8 ft. \$3.00 each. (Fast grower, hardy, drought resistant.)

Chinese Elm: 5-6 ft. \$2.00 each; 6-8 ft. \$3.00 each; 8-10 ft. \$4.00 each; 10-12 ft. \$5.00 each. (Very rapid grower, excellent shade.)

Lombardy Poplar: 5-7 ft. \$2.50 each. (Tall-growing.)

Red Bud (Judas): 5-7 ft. \$2.00 each.

Mimosa: 5-7 ft. \$2.50 each.

CONTAINER-GROWN PLANTS

(Available at nursery only -- we do not ship)

Golden Weeping Willows: Gal. cans \$1.25 each.

Dwarf House Ivy: Gal. cans 85¢ each.

Liriope: Variegated or Green. Excellent border plant. Start Cans 35¢ each.

Nandina: Gal. cans 65¢ each.

Blue Phlox (Phlox subulata): Gal. cans \$1.00 each.

Pine Trees: Gal. cans \$1.25 each.

NOTE: See us at the nursery for your Hemerocallis or Daylily needs as we have over two hundred varieties. Also perennial White Candytuft.

COME TO SEE US -- VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME!

WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES

(2 mi. S.W. of Orangeburg, S. C., on Cordova Highway)
Telephone JE4-2127

2000-2001
a study of the effects of the new curriculum on the performance of
the students in the first year of secondary school.

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19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE

PAPER SHELL PECAN TREES — NEW PRICE LIST

HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND	1 to 10 Trees at Each	11 to 50 Trees at Each	51 or more Trees at Each
2 to 3 feet	\$2.50	\$2.45	\$2.40
3 to 4 feet	3.00	2.90	2.80
4 to 5 feet	3.60	3.45	3.30
5 to 6 feet	4.20	3.90	3.60
6 to 7 feet	5.00	4.70	4.40
7 to 8 feet	6.00	5.60	5.20
8 to 10 feet	7.00	6.50	6.00

Varieties and sizes approximately available, subject to prior sale. PLEASE CHECK BEFORE ORDERING.

STUART _____ DESIRABLE _____

SCHLEY _____

GLORIA GRANDE _____
("Super Stuart")

CURTIS _____

CAPE FEAR _____

MASTERPIECE _____
("Mahan")

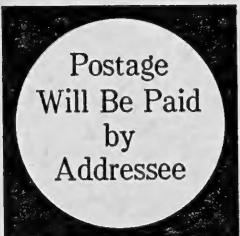
"Pomo" Pecan, Fruit, Shrubbery Fertilizer, 5-10-10 (acid-forming) \$3.00 per 100 lbs.

Armour Sheep Manure, weed free, \$2.25 per 50 lbs. or \$1.25 per 25 lbs.

"Gard-Rite" Tree Trunk Wrap, \$1.00 per roll (roll of 154 ft., 4" wide)

Trunk Wrap Applied @ .25 per tree.

"Water Spike" Pecan and Shrub Irrigator, \$4.85 (plus tax)



BUSINESS REPLY CARD

First Class Permit No. 16, Sec. 384½ PL&R, Orangeburg, S. C.



WATSON'S PECANWOOD NURSERIES,

SAMUEL D. WATSON, OWNER,

ORANGEBURG, S. C.